

ORGANIZATION OF LABOR

Most Powerful Single Factor Between Employer and Employee.

Industrial Commission Report on Trades Unions and Other Bodies of Workmen Reviews Concisely Important Conditions of Business.

Under the direction of the Industrial Commission Charles E. Edgerton and E. Dina Durand have prepared a summary of a report on trade and labor organizations. The subject of the relations between employer and employee, and the practice of collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration, accordingly constitutes the subject matter of a second part of this report.

Defining national and local unions the report in part reads: "Among American trades unionists three types of trade union are formally recognized—the local, the national and the international. The typical local union includes only members who live and work in one town, and its business is done by vote of all its members, meeting in one place. Sometimes there are subordinate organizations, more or less formal, composed of members employed in single establishments. Such are the 'shop' organizations of the printers, which long antedate any more formal organization of the craft. Such are the 'shop meetings' of many other trades. It often happens that workers in a place where no local union of their trade exists attach themselves to the nearest, though they may not be able to take part in its ordinary deliberations. Less often, where a few workers of a trade are gathered, they are organized as a branch of a neighboring local union, which thus assumes a complex character. This method is often adopted by the brewery workmen.

"The national and international unions represent only a single type, though the formal distinction between them is carefully made in trade union literature. The typical national union aspires to control all the workers of its trade in the United States. The international union has local not only in the United States, but also in Canada, and, in a few cases, in Mexico. It sometimes happens that unions which are recognized as national do not in fact have members outside of a limited territory, and perhaps make no effort for more general extension. For instance, the Cotton Mule Spinners, like several other unions in the cotton industry, are confined to New England, excepting a few local unions in New York. The Northern Mineral Mine Workers have apparently no desire to extend beyond the boundaries of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

"National and international unions are made up of local unions, which possess more or less complete autonomy, and which join in one or another in the government of the general body."

Speaking of the relations of national and local unions, the authors say: "In a historical local union is the source and spring of the whole labor movement. It was by the alliance of existing local unions for mutual encouragement and support that the great national organizations came into existence. Local unions of stonecutters, carpenters, hatters, and of printers had existed for many years before organization on a larger scale was seriously attempted. Even nowadays, though labor unions come more with taking thought than formerly, and less as the spontaneous growth of the internal conditions of their trades, it is seldom attempted to build a national union any other way than by uniting existing locals.

"Each local union when subordinate to a national organization, is a self-governing unit. Its theoretical relation to the national body is that of one of our States to the United States. The local body has power to do anything which is not prohibited by the national constitution. Rates of wages are also fixed locally. In most trades, according to local conditions. Even the unions which have adopted a national requirement. The regulation of apprenticeship is left by many unions to the locals, and in some cases to the national organization. A few national unions fix limitation fees and dues, but the locals fix them, either without any restriction or subject to a maximum or a minimum limit. Locals have assemblies upon their members, and inflict fines and other forms of discipline. Hardly any restriction is placed upon the power to elect officers. In the matter of discipline, the national organization has no power to interfere, and in many cases it is forbidden to raise them to support strikes. In the matter of discipline, the national organization has no power to interfere, and in many cases it is forbidden to raise them to support strikes. In the matter of discipline, the national organization has no power to interfere, and in many cases it is forbidden to raise them to support strikes.

Organization and government of local unions is treated in the following paragraphs: "The local labor union is as democratic in its government as it is possible for any assembly of men to be. It is not necessary to conceive of any government but a pure democracy under such conditions. The members are equal, and each has an equal vote. They meet always once a month, often twice a month; sometimes weekly. If any question of importance arises a special gathering is easily arranged for. The members stand on a footing of equality, and each has an equal voice. The democratic tendency of the unions has been the cause of their success. All gain their support by daily work at the common occupation. There is no opportunity for the exercise of governmental and executive skill by the setting apart of individuals to governmental activities. The tendency of the local unions is to minimize such specialization, and in many cases, perhaps in most, it has been elected once in six months, and there is a strong tendency to maintain a rotation in office.

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LACK OF ARMY OFFICERS.

General Otis Comments Upon This Fact in Annual Report.

Department of the Lakes Insufficiently Supplied, He Says—Recent Additions Expected to Meet Urgent Needs—The General Explains.

The annual report of Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, commanding the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, has been made public by the Adjutant General, General Otis says: "The posts were very lightly garrisoned during the Spanish war and Philippine insurrection, and garrisons might be considered transient because of the movement of troops constantly passed out of the country. Recently more permanency has resulted. The united garrisons of the five department posts numbered last November 33 officers and 1,400 enlisted men. They began gradually to increase last April, and now aggregate 65 officers and 2,500 enlisted men, and during the period 33 enlisted men of the Fifth Infantry at Fort Sheridan were sent to the Philippines and 1,848 recruits were passed through Columbus Barracks, mostly to the Philippines, and to organizations in other territorial departments. A new regiment of infantry (the Twenty-ninth) has been fully recruited and equipped and the recruitment of a field battery of artillery is approaching completion.

Until the present month all post garrisons have been under the difficult task of having too few officers present to perform satisfactorily even post routine duties. At one of them, consisting of a single company with its non-commissioned staff, only one commissioned officer was present. At two companies of 120 men each, one commissioned officer and three companies each, it has been impossible, a portion of the time, to collect a minority membership for a general court-martial, and some of the officers commanding companies have been without military experience and knew nothing of military administration. Absolute requirements as to numbers for the execution of special duties, such as those pertaining to general court-martial and conducting journeying detachments, have been made by detaching, from time to time, members of my personal and of the departmental staff. New officers are joining these post commands and soon, it is believed, a sufficient number will be in attendance to meet all urgent necessities.

"The chief supply officers of the department staff show in their annexed reports very large money expenditures. The great bulk of these expenditures is connected with the maintenance of military departments, but has been paid out on contracts executed in Chicago, in Kansas, at Fort Meigs, and in Akron, Ohio, for the delivery of clothing and equipment, and of subsistence shipped to troops engaged in service in our lately acquired island possessions.

"Some \$40,000 has been expended in the repair and construction of post buildings, of which only \$15,000 can be charged to the construction fund. The balance was applied to the erection of a clothing warehouse at Columbus Barracks and addition to the gun and gun store at Fort Sheridan; \$60,000 has been consumed in general repairs. All post buildings have been maintained in fair condition, although many have been without occupancy and show disintegration from climatic influences. A considerable amount of money, considerable additional repairs, and, doubtless, new construction, will become necessary. A decided want is greater accommodation for general and garrison prisoners. With the loss to the army of a military organization, the greater need of confinement for soldiers found guilty of grave military offenses, post guard houses have become overcrowded, and resort must be had to the means adopted at Fort Sheridan—namely, increased prisoners in the post guard houses in this department 135 prisoners, a majority of whom are general prisoners serving sentences for the crime of desertion. This element, with our recent rapid recruiting, appears to be on the increase. These central States, from which a large portion of the army is drawn, seem to give great advantages in the way of concealment and occupation to the ascending soldier, and our post guard houses contain representatives of many military organizations serving beyond department limits. The enlarged reward now paid for the arrest and delivery has very much decreased

their comparative immunity from merited punishment."

A report is made of the following military departments of civil institutions of learning: Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.; Howe School, Lima, Ind.; Ohio Military Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.; Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.; University of Vincennes, Vincennes, Ind.; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.; University of the South, South Sewanee, Tenn.; Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.; Western Military Academy, Upper Allen, Ill.; Northern Illinois Normal School, Dixon, Ill. The report shows that at the seven institutions having a military department 1,092 cadets were organized at the time of the inspection, into four bands, twenty companies and one separate detachment. At the University of Illinois, two battalions (six companies) is maintained. At six of the schools the organization consisted of a battalion in which from two to four companies each. Four of the thirteen institutions visited had retired army officers as military professors. The principal defects observed were the slowness of the cadence in quick time, officers not properly saluting in passing the reviewing officer, lack of immobility and faulty positions of cadets in ranks, in a few instances, and the lack of drill. There was a total of 285 trials by court-martial in the department, of which there were 120 convictions. Two enlisted men were sentenced to the penitentiary and one general prisoner was sent from the department during the year to the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington.

FUNERAL OF LORENZO SNOW. A Service Held in the Salt Lake City Tabernacle.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 12.—The funeral of Lorenzo Snow, late President of the Mormon Church, was held here today, and was attended by 20,000 people. The great Mormon Tabernacle was filled, and 10,000 people were on the grounds and in the neighboring streets.

According to the Mormon funeral custom, the Tabernacle was draped in white and profusely decorated with flowers, in which white predominated. The service lasted two hours, and was conducted by the twelve apostles and the two councilors to the dead president. The music, furnished by the Mormon choir of 120 voices, and the great organ, was beautiful. The chief speakers were President Joseph F. Smith, who is succeeded by Joseph F. Smith, and President John Henry Smith.

After the service, the body was taken to the depot, where a special train conveyed it to Brigham City, about 100 miles north of Salt Lake. The coffin was deposited in a vault in the Snow burying ground.

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Endorsed by Members of W. C. T. U. Mrs. Moore, Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, writes: "I have used White Ribbon Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cure has been many times the same. The remedy was given secretly, I cheerfully recommend 'White Ribbon Remedy' to all who are afflicted with this terrible and dangerous disease, and I have seen it do a practical and economical treatment of this terrible disease."

Mrs. West, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, writes: "I know of no more effective remedy for the cure of alcoholism than White Ribbon Remedy. I can personally recommend it to all who are afflicted with this terrible disease. I have seen it do a practical and economical treatment of this terrible disease."

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SOUTH AMERICA'S TRADE.

Some Causes of the Strength of Europe's Rivalry.

Why the United States at Present Enjoys Only a Small Part of the Commerce With the More Distant Nations—Statistics of Interest.

The recent departure from Washington of the special train carrying the United States delegation and numerous other delegates to the approaching Pan-American Conference to be held in the City of Mexico lends especial interest to some figures regarding the commerce of the United States with the territory at the south, which the Treasury Bureau of Statistics has compiled for the convenience of the United States members of that congress. The importance of development of our commerce in this particular direction is pointed out by this publication, which shows that our exports have shown less growth to the countries of Central and South America than to any other parts of the world.

"The commerce of the United States with the American countries lying south of her borders," the opening pages of this discussion state, "has long been an object of solicitude to her statesmen, economists, and business men. With the English-speaking people of the world, territory lying upon the north her commercial relations have rapidly grown and proved mutually satisfactory. With those of another language, occupying the continent of South America, the growth has been slower and less satisfactory, and as the distance increases the growth decreases. To British North America the United States supplies 52 per cent of the total imports for consumption; to Mexico, 40 per cent; to Colombia, 35 per cent; to Venezuela, 33 per cent; to the Central American States, next removed by distance, though readily reached by water, and now being supplied by railways, 25 per cent; to the South American countries, 10 per cent; to those of Dutch Guiana, and but less than 6 per cent of those of French Guiana.

"At this point, the study of the growth of commerce between the United States and other American countries is fairly satisfactory. Beginning with 52 per cent of the import trade of Canada, 40 per cent of that of Mexico, and ranging on downward along the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, a fairly satisfactory share of the commerce of these countries is enjoyed by the people of the United States; though it will be conceded that our people have a right to expect a larger share of the commerce of the countries lying so near at hand, especially in view of the fact that our purchases from them are much larger than our sales to them. This is due to the fact that our imports from the United States and other American countries are fairly satisfactory. 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